



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

REDACTED WHITE, HENRY C. DEWINE, WHITE & DEWINE, Editors and Proprietors.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscription at the rates required by us. His receipts will be received as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut Sts.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER.

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT.

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.)

The Message of the President of the United States has elicited much commendation from the unprejudiced of all parties. It is an ably written document, and refers to the various interests of the country in a very clear and satisfactory manner. It is very gratifying to know that our relations with the various foreign powers are of an amicable character. The great interests of Agriculture and Commerce are flourishing beyond precedent. The receipts in the Treasury are quite large and a vast surplus revenue has accumulated in the different departments of the public money. It has become the settled policy of the Government to limit the receipts in the Treasury to something like what may be needed to meet the current expenses, and to effect this object the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that various articles which do not come in competition with the productions of this country, and which are now subject to a heavy duty, be permitted hereafter to come in free. If Congress accept the recommendations of the Secretary, and adopt the policy indicated by him, there will be a danger hereafter of a vast surplus accumulating in the vaults of the Treasury. In 1836 there was a heavy surplus revenue, and nearly an accession of Congress was occupied in devising means of disposing of it. The subject was a very annoying one and gave rise to much acrimonious debate. The surplus was parcelled out among the States at last, and was of a very little advantage to any of them. The States ought not to become pensioners on the bounty of the General Government. Nor should the attention be scattered or surplus accumulations among them.

#### The Public Printing.

An effort is now being made to induce the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the approaching session to pass a law authorizing the publication of the laws by the newspapers of the Commonwealth.

We highly approve of this project, and have no doubt its adoption would meet the cordial approbation of the people of the State. A knowledge of the current legislation of Pennsylvania is not sufficiently disseminated among the people of the State. The present mode of publishing and distributing the public laws does not meet the exigencies of the people, nor impart to them the knowledge of those enactments, by which their dearest interests are affected. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. While an ignorance of the law excuseth no man who may transgress it, yet in a free land it is the right of the people to know what law legislation has been practised on them by the public servants.

As it is, in some of the counties of the State, for instance, the pamphlet laws have not been received for the last session. This delay in their transmission is altogether unpardonable; we must presume there is similar dereliction in reference to other counties. But whether or not our proposition to publish the laws by the newspapers would meet the public wants, and give the constituents some change of knowing what their rights are invaded by the trenchant legislation at Harrisburg.

The Homestead Bill, reported in Congress, few days ago, by Mr. Dawson, provides that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto. The bill also provides that the homestead shall be a certain number of acres, and after the same shall have been surveyed. Five years' residence is required upon said land, after the date of entry, before a patent shall issue therefor, and the land is to be exempt from all liability for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent. Residents of any State or Territory, not naturalized, are to be placed upon the same footing as citizens, provided they have filed their declaration of intention, and shall become citizens here the insurance of the patent. No individual is to be permitted to make more than one entry, and existing pre-emption rights are to be in no way interfered with.

#### Penna. Rail Road.

Passengers will be taken through to New York from Pittsburg, via the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and the New Jersey roads, on and after the 12th of January next, at the exceedingly low rate of \$9.50.

The mountain division of the Road will be opened on the 10th of January. The fare will then be reduced to eight dollars, and time for conveying passengers through on the express train will then be only twelve hours.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from Mr. Wm. B. Sipes.

#### For the Democrat and Sentinel.

BELFAST, IRELAND, Dec. 8, 1853.

"Everything earthly has an end," says the old adage, and, thank Providence, I have found that of my journey. Here I am, comfortably seated in a good room, in a good hotel, in the greatest commercial city in Ireland, and I am free to confess that my first impressions of this island are very favorable. Never yet have I seen a more picturesque—more fertile—more lovely country than that portion of the "Green Isle" through which I have journeyed; and I can well conceive why her children are so strongly attached to her—why it is that, no matter how much fortune may favor them and providence smile upon them, they can never forget "old Ireland."

Our trip was pleasant and speedy. On the 20th of November, we sailed from New York in the Steamship Pacific, (as good a vessel as ever ploughed the Atlantic,) and arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Wednesday the 17th of December, having accomplished the voyage in ten days and sixteen hours. Throughout the whole period of our sea-faring the weather was pleasant, and but once did "old Nep" show his temper. That was on Saturday the 3d ult. For a time the sea ran high, and the waves rolled over our ship, but, owing to the fact that I was slightly sea sick, I did not witness the grandeur of the scene.

Speaking of sea sickness reminds me that, as you, readers, live "high and dry," you know nothing about what I mean. Well, I will explain as near as I can from my experience, what the affliction is like. Imagine, then, the feelings of an individual suffering with a violent headache and a burning fever, after having taken about half-a-dozen emetics, and then multiply all these sensations, (which, by the way, you will conclude are not pleasant,) by ten, and you will arrive at a tolerably correct idea of what this dreaded disease is like. All this, however, will not serve to give you a full opinion, for you must bear in mind that a sea sick individual receives no sympathy. No, not a whit. His best friends will laugh at him; and the most consoling thought he can have is that he will yet have a chance to laugh at them. During the continuance of the horrid plague, you forget all fear, and feel and express an utter indifference to fate. You would just as soon be in a storm as a calm—just be as willing to sink as swim.

It is amusing to watch the approaches of this sickness. Although like the measles, "everybody has it once," yet no one will admit that they feel its symptoms, or dread its attacks. You meet your friend in the morning, inquire as to health, and are told that he never felt better. After a while you see him walking with a hurried step, and carefully avoiding everyone likely to speak to him. His countenance elongates, the corners of his mouth slightly twitch, and his "all up" with him, decidedly. Speak to him then, and you catch it. With caution, not loud but deep, you are referred to a warm climate, and you might as well attempt to stop the paddle-wheels as allay his wrath.

Our ship company was pleasant, and time flew rapidly. We breakfasted at 8, had lunch at 12, dined at 4 and took tea at 8 in the evening. The intermediate hours were occupied with pre-empting, talking, singing and cure and whilst playing. A number of ladies were on board, and although none of them would have served for a model of Venus, they were good looking and agreeable. They were light hearted and sociable, and the voyage would have been far more tedious without them.

The masculine portion of our passenger list was composed of every species of the genus homo, from every clime. Americans, English, Spanish, German, Turk and Swiss, were there, and presented an array as interesting as well could be found. Some smoked, some drank, some swore, some danced, and some "did nothing." The majority of them were P. B.'s and as I parted with them with the thought that never on earth could we meet again, I did so with regret.

As I said before we landed at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, and found the city dirty, foggy, muddy, over-crowded, miserable looking place. The streets were crowded with poor cabs and drays drawn by still poorer horses, and thronged by filthy, half-clothed, vulgar men, women, and children. I saw more misery and wretchedness there in the six hours I remained in it, than I have seen in my whole life in the cities of the United States. The buildings are not to be compared in point of architectural beauty with those of our own country, and there is not a street in the city but what is a labyrinth. Her docks are a curiosity, crowded as they are with thousands of vessels of every description from every land; but notwithstanding her commercial greatness and wealth, I would sooner, ten thousand times sooner, live in any town in Pennsylvania than in her most gorgeous palace.

We left Liverpool at 4 o'clock, P. M., and proceeded by railway to Fleetwood, a trading town situated on the Irish channel. The road we travelled passed through a manufacturing country, and the scenery upon it was beautiful. Numerous towns and villages were scattered through the country, and the high chimneys and buzzing looms bespoke the occupation of the inhabitants. Occasionally a farm was seen, bearing every evidence of industry and improvement; but no where did we see such broad plains and extended forests as those which break the monotony of railway travel in America.

At Fleetwood we took passage on a steamboat direct for Belfast, but as it was night, we saw nothing of the coasts we skirted, or the Isle of Man which we passed, and only found ourselves on deck in the morning to catch in the distance the glimmering lights which marked the termination of our journey. Never was I happier than when the boat rounded the point of the harbor, and when I stepped on shore I felt that nothing could again so thrill my heart save only the consciousness that the soil beneath my feet was that of my native land. For near two weeks we had been journeying on with night but the "dark blue sky above us and the dark blue waves beneath," and the sight of a resting place was calculated to inspire pleasurable emotions, even though that resting place was four thousand miles from home.

I am pleased with Belfast. It is a large city, and has a very extensive commercial trade—the third in the British empire. Her harbor was, last year, visited by five thousand vessels, and her exports amounted to about thirty millions of dollars. The manufacture of linen is the principal occupation, but as I have not been long enough here to become familiar with her manufac-

tures, I shall defer a description of them for a future letter.

This portion of Ireland is broken and mountainous, but the hills which surround the city are cultivated to their summits, and are green and fertile looking. All is novel—all is interesting, and I feel like enjoying the novelty.

I shall write a more interesting letter after I have been longer in this country, and shall endeavor to jot down everything that will amuse my readers. For the present, then,

Good bye.

W. B. S.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 30, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:—During the second week of our recent court, a gentleman handed me that week's issue of the "Blair County Whig," in which the Editor charged me indirectly with being the author of an article which appeared in an "Extra Alleghanian" of this place in October last, for the publication of which Col. John Piper prosecuted the Editors for libel. In as much as the prosecution had been disposed of at the time I saw the article referred to, I did not deem it necessary to take any notice of the Editor's unfounded and uncalculated insinuation—nor would I now trouble you with this brief communication were it not, that on Tuesday last, I heard for the first time, that some of Col. Piper's friends in this place, imputed to me the authorship of a communication which appeared in the "Alleghanian" of the 21st inst., entitled "From the Pyramids."

I most emphatically deny the truth of both charges. I never saw the first article until I read it in the "Extra" two days before the last Election. I never saw the second article referred to, until it was published in the "Alleghanian," and never even read it entirely through until last Saturday morning, when it became a subject of conversation between two gentlemen in my office, from one of whom I received a copy of the paper and for the first time read the entire communication. I will also add for the benefit of those who have seen proper gratuitously to charge me with being the author either of editorials or communications for the "Alleghanian," that I never wrote one line for that paper, except three notices—two in reference to the auditing of administration accounts and the third for the sale of Real Estate.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. RHEY.

#### Santa Anna as Dictator—What will be the Result?

The late advices from Mexico state that Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator for ten years; and this, too, in conformity with what would seem to be, popular opinion. It was also believed that the Empire would be re-established, and that still another step would be taken by the Dictator towards supreme power. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune states that on the 1st inst., a preparatory proclamation was issued. It was uttered from the palace with a great display of military from every part of the city, to quiet any outbreak that might be expected, but neither the troops nor the police could restrain some dozens of men and boys from passing through the streets and making various clamors. The effect of all this is yet to be seen. We regard the movement as full of danger to the Dictator. The following proclamation was issued by the Governor of the Federal District:

The will of the nation having manifested itself in an unequivocal manner, through the petitions which, originating in the department of Jalisco, were afterwards gotten up in the most important States of the Republic, inviting the illustrious Gen. Santa Anna to continue in the exercise of the supreme power delegated to him, by the people for their own safety, I have thought proper to fulfill a patriotic duty, and which is commanded by the office which I fill, in regulating the ardent and spontaneous wishes which animate every class of our population, as well as the garrison of the Capital.

Having called together this day the Governor Council and a large number of the most distinguished citizens of this city, we resolved to adhere to the vote of Jalisco, and to state that the Capital did the same.

Follow citizens, the flattering hopes which the people entertained when they entrusted to one of their most illustrious sons all the powers necessary to re-organize the country, would soon vanish away if the term of those powers was not extended. It is therefore necessary to extend it, and by the will of God and the people, the independence and future prosperity of our country will forever be established.

ANTONIO DREZ DE BONILLA.

Mexico, 1st December, 1853.

A picture of Santa Anna was carried triumphantly through the streets of Mexico on that day, and the Governor issued a second proclamation inviting the citizens to illuminate their houses during three days.

The Diario Oficial states that great rejoicings took place at the capital on the occasion above referred to.

The Mexicans are certainly a strange people. Never was popular inconstancy more signally manifested than in the case of Santa Anna. A few days ago, he was an outcast and an exile; and now he is in the enjoyment of almost supreme power. But the end is not yet. The Empire will soon be re-established, and then we may look for new pronouncements, and possibly the tragedy of Iturbide re-enacted.

#### XXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, DEC. 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward introduced a bill providing for the construction of a military and postal railroad through the territory of the United States, lying between the Atlantic States and California. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

It provides for the construction of a first class double track railroad through the territory, North of 40 degrees parallel of North latitude, from the same point in the Western boundary of one of the Atlantic States to the Eastern boundary of California, the location and routes to be fixed within one year of the date of the contract for the construction of the road; the public land necessary for the width of the road to be ceded to the company during its existence; the road to be commenced within eighteen months from the date of the contract and be completed within five years; one-fifth to be completed annually. Immediately after the passage of the Act, the Secretary of War is to advertise for proposals for the construction of said road, and shall contract with

each company whose proposals shall be deemed most advantageous to the United States; the United States; to be bound to pay such sum as may be lowest in amount. Any proposal, either in money or in five per cent. stock, the company to deposit, at the time of contracting, with the Treasurer of the United States, five millions in money or in United States or State stock, as security for the performance of the contract, the company to receive interest on such deposit. When the war is completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, these stocks thus deposited are to be surrendered to the Company: the road to be fully equipped in five years, and the company to enjoy their own use for fifty years the profits and the emoluments of the road; but the mails, munitions of war, and troops are to be transported at rates to be determined by the United States Government, but Congress is to have the right to reduce, at any time, the tolls and fares passengers and freight; but always to allow ten per cent. on the actual investment of the company, the amount expended, with ten per cent. interest.

Mr. Slidell introduced bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and also bills for the establishment of a Navy Yard near New Orleans.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of the Hon. B. Campbell, of Tenn. Mr. Jones pronounced an obituary eulogy, and the usual resolutions were adopted, when the Senate adjourned.

Hous.—Mr. Smith of Tenn., announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Brooks Campbell, which took place in Washington yesterday, after a long and severe illness. Mr. Carothers likewise passed an eloquent eulogy on the deceased. Resolutions were then passed to attend the funeral at to-morrow at noon. The House then adjourned.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1853.

The steamship America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. She brings 51 passengers, and a partial freight.

The steamer Hermann sailed from Southampton on the afternoon of the 7th Dec., with a full cargo and 150 passengers.

The Collins steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. When the Hermann left Bremerhaven ice was closing the river.

The America's news is not very exciting. With regard to the Eastern question, it is certain that the Four Powers have resumed their joint action in favor of peace, and that they have recognized, by a formal protocol, the paramount importance of preserving the present territorial arrangements of Europe. On this basis, measures have been taken to hold a joint conference, which is to be open to the representatives of Russia and Turkey, thus making a conference of six commissioners. As yet, nothing further has transpired touching this matter. The proposition, however, is eagerly grasped at by the Russian partisans, but is unfavorably looked upon by the liberal press and party, who think that Turkey has a right to claim something more than the mere status quo ante bellum. They insist that the present opportunity should be seized to obtain the free navigation of the Danube and Black Sea, and the abandonment of all Russian claims against Turkey.

In the absence of any symptom that the Czar will state his pretensions or the Sultan recede, not much prospect presently appears of a settlement.

#### THE LATEST.

YENNA, Friday Evening.—Bacharest advices to the 5th and Kalefat to the 3d, bring nothing new.

Gen. Osten Sacken cannot reach Moldavia before the end of the month.

The Cabinet Messenger, with the proposal of the powers to the Porte, did not leave till Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Abul Pasha has entered Georgia, and his army is marching on Tiflis.

Sir Edmund Lyons arrived at Constantinople on the 25th of November.

The Morning Post says it is believed that Austria and Prussia have so far committed themselves to the views of the Western Powers, that in the event of a collision with Russia the German Powers will at least remain completely neutral.

The Post expresses, with regret, its opinion that a war between the Western powers and Russia, confined in all probability to the Black Sea and the Turkish territories, seems inevitable.

St. Petersburg, 1st Dec.—The recent severe frost has been suddenly followed by mild weather and rain.

ODessa, Nov. 23.—A very active business has of late been going on in wheat, but a frost has set in, and the port is now frozen up.

PARIS, Friday.—The article in The Monitor made a favorable impression, and the funds rose 70 1/2 cts., 3 1/2 per cents 102 1/2 cts.

LONDON.—The report of the Money Market is favorable. Rate of discount 3 1/4 per cent.

By Sub-Marine Telegraph.

Two companies of Wallachian militia have deserted with important information to Omar Pasha. Their report is that the Russian army is very inefficient from sickness and disaffection.

A small Turkish steamer, the Mejedia, was captured by a Russian ship, but the Turkish frigate coming up, attached the Russian vessel and retook the steamer, and as night came on both vessels drew off.

THE TURKISH WAR.

Constantinople papers of the 21st state that the Turkish Government refused to submit to a three months' armistice demanded by England.

On the refusal, the English Minister had five hours audience of the Sultan, and an extraordinary meeting of the Divan was forthwith summoned.

At an entertainment to the English and French Admirals, given on board the Turkish war ship Mahamoudi, these officers were presented to the Sultan, and Ambassador Stratford made a speech in which the promised aid of Britain was coupled with a strong recommendation to conclude an honorable peace.

The Sultan replied that he desired peace if Turkish honor and his sovereign rights were respected; but not otherwise.

Meanwhile we hear of more Turkish victories in Asia.

The Russians, after three sanguinary engagements, have been driven back from Rohlis, and the fortresses of Saffa and Akistan have been taken by assault by Selim Pasha.

The Russians had attacked the entrenched camp at Bayazid, but were beaten back. The Russians also failed in their last attempt to retake the fortress of St. Nicholas.

In the direction of Akhesa, on the 4th, an engagement of magnitude was fought, and the Russians were defeated, leaving several hundred dead and wounded on the field.

The Turks have also taken Akhazikh, a Russian city in Georgia.

So hard pressed are the Russians in Asia, that 16,000 men which had been hastily sent to relieve that part of General Linder's corps that occupied Galatz and Hural, are ordered to march back into Bessarabia, supposed to have connection with the contemplated operations to relieve the hard pressed forces in the Caucasus. On the line of the Danube no new movements of importance have been made. The weather at the last advices was again mild and the river falling.

The Turks held Kalefat only on the north bank, and are fortifying it. They hold also the Island of Melkna, opposite Giurgievo.

The Turkish division of the fleet ordered to cruise in the Black Sea returned on the 15th to the Bosphorus and resumed its position before Bujduresh.

The Turks are brim full of exultation, the spirits of the people and army being alike elated to the highest pitch.

The Turkish army continues plentifully supplied with provisions, having unopened the magazines at Warma. They are paid regularly and have an abundance of clothing and shoes.

The Russians continue to suffer badly from sickness.

Some Americans, names not given, had joined the Turkish camp.

Six hundred Circassians have assembled at Constantine to form a legion under Sider Bey. They will be conveyed, with the Polish Legion, in steamers of the allied fleets.

The gold recently drawn from London by the Czar is sent to Vienna, being nearer for remittance to the army.

A Russian manifesto permits neutral vessels still to load grain at Galatz, provided they hold no communication with the Turkish side of the river.

The Russian General Uruzzoff has been removed from the command in Moldavia, and is succeeded by Gorchakoff. [This is absurd and erroneous. Gorchakoff has commanded there from the first.—Ed. Trib.]

The Patriarch of Constantinople has requested permission to accompany the Sultan to the army, to prove that the Greek Church prefers Turkish to Russian protection.

A dispatch from Belgrade of the 24th Nov. says that the recent collision between the Turks and Servians was less important than at first stated, only 50 being killed.

CATTARO, Nov. 25.—Encounters have occurred between the Montenegrins and Turks, with loss of life on both sides.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—The Russian troops in Little Wallachia have retired before Ismail Pasha's renewed demonstrations.

Gen. Fishback, in command at Krajova, is ordered to unite his forces with Dannenberg at Bucharest.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS.

Arrival of the Pacific.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 27.

The Pacific arrived at New York at 1 o'clock. She brings Liverpool dates to the 14th.

A tremendous naval battle was fought of Singapore in which the Russians sunk thirteen Turkish ships. The news is of thrilling interest, and has created immense excitement. It is considered the greatest naval battle since the Navarino has been fought. The loss of life was terrific, with the total destruction of twenty-one ships of war.

On the 30th of November the entire Russian fleet from Sevastopol, under admiral Machenoff, of twenty-four sail, appeared off the Turkish harbor, where vice admiral Osmand Bey lay with 14 Turkish sail. The battle immediately commenced, and the shore batteries being of no use, the Russians forced the harbor. The Turks fought like devils and would not surrender. With the most desperate bravery they fought until one ship after another was sunk, blown up, burned or destroyed, amounting to seven Turkish frigates, two corvettes, one steamer and three transports; and several thousand men perished. Osmand the Turkish vice-admiral was taken prisoner; each Turkish ship, besides the crew, had 800 troops on the way to Circassia; there was also a large amount of money. The fleet was all lost. The Turks burned or sunk seven Russian ships, two line of battle, three frigates, and two transports. The remainder of the Russian fleet is so shattered that it could scarcely reach Sebastopol.

All Europe is in excitement, and the opinion is that the European war can no longer be avoided.

The Turks continued to gain advantage in Asia on the line of the Danube. No movements are reported.

Another account says that six Russian ships of the line only were in the engagement, sustaining fire from five land batteries as well as from the Turkish fleet. They attempted to take the Turkish flag ship, with the Admiral and Vice Admiral, into Sevastopol, but she sunk, and the prisoners were transferred to the Russian vessels.

Prince Machenoff left Odessa immediately for St. Petersburg.

Vienna accounts say that an armistice is probable.

Turkey consents to the neutrality of Servia.

Santa Anna Declared Dictator.

By a late arrival at New Orleans, intelligence is received that Santa Anna has been declared Dictator of Mexico for the term of ten years with great unanimity.

It is further stated that Gen. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, is on his way to Washington, with a treaty he has negotiated with Santa Anna for the purchase of Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, &c, and a settlement of all difficulties with that country.

#### NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The confirmation of Mr. Mason, as Minister to France; Mr. Seymour, as Minister to China, is officially announced.

Daniel Benjamin, for a long time a resident of Washington, Warren county, N. J., and a soldier of the Revolution, died Nov. 24th, at the advanced age of 95 years. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, and an escort of military.

The untimely attack of Mr. Mitchell, the Irish patriot, upon Secretary Marcy, has drawn out a bitter article from the Albany Atlas. Other journals also condemn the course of Mr. Mitchell.

The President has officially recognized Gen. Clemen as Consul for the Republic of Chili, at the port of Philadelphia.

Fourteen thousand and ninety-eight persons are now receiving pensions in the several States from the United States Government under the various acts issued since 1818.

The Middletown (Md.) Whig says, that community has been visited by a singular disease, which baffles the medical faculty. It is that of sore eyes, appearing to be contagious, whole families becoming afflicted with it.

It is said that the skull of Voltaire has been recently exhumed and examined; and it is proven, not only that his head was small, but that he had the organ of veneration developed to a very extraordinary degree.

SENATE AND ERIE RAILROAD.—It is understood that the City Councils have informally agreed to make a subscription of \$2,000,000 to their stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The subject will probably be disposed of by Councils to-night.

The report that Gov. Bigler had pardoned Capin and Emmas, convicted of the murder of Christopher Solomon, is without foundation. This can be relied on.

The school property of Ohio is valued at \$384,000.

The Oregon Spectator estimates the population of the Territory at 40,000.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania are to hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 16th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c.

President Young, of Utah, orders men, women and children to go into the field to harvest their grain, armed with butcher-knives and fire-arms. He says that almost every good rifle in the Territory has been traded away to the Indians.

COAL IN FRANCE.—The use of coal has of late largely increased in France. High as the duties have been, the importation last year was nearly thirty million quintals, an advance of several millions upon the receipts of the year before.

The mangled remains of a horse have been discovered near Carlisle, Pa. As it is a mystery, foul play to the rider is suspected.

The anniversaries of the Birth of Washington, and of the Battle of Buena Vista, are to be celebrated at Cincinnati, on the 22d of February.

Herr Drischbach has recovered from the injury he received from a tiger while performing in the cage of the animal, in New York, last week.

The cattle trade of Texas is growing into considerable importance. During the season, forty thousand head of heaves crossed the Neucot at Beaumont, on their way to New Orleans.

The Swedish Government has decided on a vast system of railways, the execution of which will be confided to an English company. The government has formally interdicted the Morning from publicly performing their worship in Norway.

S. P. Townsend, the Sarsaparilla man, is building a residence in New York city, which, to cost \$120,000, and will be one of the finest in the city. He has made an immense fortune from the sale of his sarsaparilla.

Kissing a pretty girl "down south," a young gentleman asked her "what made her so sweet?" "Oh," she replied, in utter innocence, "my father is a sugar planter?"

A singer who led the psalm tune at a meeting a short time since, finding that his concluding word, which was Jacob, had not syllables enough to fill up the music adequately, ended thus: "J-a-a-j-a-a-fol de riddle—cob."

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.—The most decided case of nativism we have heard of lately, is that of a person in Boston, who was asked to attend the Pilgrim ball, at Plymouth, a few days since. He replied that he was not "going forty miles to attend a celebration in honor of the arrival of a set of foreigners."

The Democracy of Tioga county met in the Court House at Wellsburg, on the 9th inst., and after passing complimentary resolutions to President Pierce, instructed the delegates to the 8th of March Convention to support the nomination of Wm. Bigler for Governor and Daniel S. Sherwood for Canal Commissioner.

INDIA RUBBER ON RAILWAYS.—On the New Jersey Central Railroad, they are laying, for the space of two miles, india rubber sleepers under the rails, expecting thus to relieve the train of those sudden jares which ruin the running gear so speedily, do away with very much of the noise, and communicate a springy, elastic motion to the rider.

The Senate of Virginia, by a test vote, has instructed the committee on banks to report a bill more effectually to suppress the circulation of small notes.

It is said there are at present a large number of applications for passports at the State Department at Washington, by Italian, Polish and Hungarian refugees. Numbers of them are anticipating a general war in Europe